SOME NEW BOOKS. Mrs. Jefferson Bavis's Memoir of Hee Husband. SECOND ARTICLE.

Pefore following Mr. Davis to the Mexican war, we should not omit to record an interesting incident which occurred during his first term in the House of Representatives. It is certainly an unexpected and noteworthy thing that the man who was to incarnate the doctrine of secession should have stood forth to defend the reputation of the great expounder indestructible. In the session of 1845-46 Mr. the conduct of Mr. Webster, while Secretary tingent fund of the department to corrupt the public press, and of being a defaulter to the Government. The Democratic party sought to make political capital out of this inquiry. The committee to which the resolution was referred, after much debate, adopted a report written by Mr. Davis entirely exonerating Mr. Webster. Mrs. Davis tells us that "there were some unpleasant re-marks about a Democrat whitewashing (a conspicuous Whig candidate for the Presidency), and a Northern tariff Democrat came to Mr. Davis at our lodging the night before the result of the committee's deliberations was being lost of 'scotching the snake.' Mr. Davis told him with much heat that 'if Mr. Webster was to be entailed upon the country for life, and no one could deprecate his police more than I do. I would not make a false and partisan report or parley with my sense of justice and honor, nor would the gentlemen associated with me." Mrs. Davis goes on to say that "Mr. Webster called upon Mr. Davis and expressed in warm terms his sense of the manly manner in which he had defended him. Mr. and Mrs. Webster came to call upon me, and invited me most kindly to accompany them to Marshfield."

No sooner was war between the United States and Mexico formally declared than Mr. Davis was elected Colonel of the first Mississinni regiment which had been organized at Vicksburg. He accepted. The President had been authorized to appoint two Major-Gento the existing military establishment, and he indicated a wish to make Mr. Davis one of them. We learn from the memoir that Mr. Davis expressed a preference for an elective office; when pressed he said that he thought volunteer troops raised in a State should be officered by man of their own selection, and that after the elective right of the volunteers coased the appointing power should be the Governor of the State whose troops were to be State rights, and it was a great effort to him. We are also told that Mr. Davis was at much pains to get the regiment armed with the rifles which afterward became so celebrated as the "Mississippi Rifles." He foresaw that "these men than any other arms, as they were all used to bunting and were good marksmen There could be, seemingly, no better material for soldiers than that which made up Col. Davis's regiment. It was composed of young men whose names were well known through the reputations their fathers had achieved. Most of the privates took their servants with them to do the drudgery of the camp, it was a fact well worth recording in this memoir that this regiment, from the Colonel down to the last private, returned home without a single article belonging to a citizen of Moxico. "The sacred silver and gold veswith precious stones were in an oben room at Virgin of Guadalupe, a large doll dressed in satin, was admired and examined but left untouched, though the frock in which she was arrayed was worked in arabesques adorned with diamonds, rubles, and emeralds of great price. ad she wore a necklace of immense pearls which were of several colors. Col. Davis saw one of the soldiers, in friendly conversation with an old priest, holding admiringly a gold reliquary, the top of which was rayed with dismonds, reveral hundred, he thought, alto-gether. The Mexicans felt and had perfect ecurity for their property."

Col. Davis took a distinguished part in the

which his gallantry made upon I is soldiers is secribed in a letter written from camp by Mr. Davis's brother, Joseph Davis Howell. "If the time of our regiment expires, and our Colonel even then thinks that we could still be useful. not sacrifice his life to obey him, so much has his gallant conduct raised him in their estima-

orming of Monterey, and the deep impressio

to the minor details or in dictating letters to his constituents; and many were the jests and anecdotes he interspersed for my amusement throughout this otherwise dull work." This is one of many reminiscences which enable us to understand the rare qualifications exhibited by Mrs. Davis for the composition of this me-moir. Throughout her married life she was

her husband's inseparable companion. It is well known that, upon the assumption of the Presidency by Franklin Pierce, the office of Secretary of War was offered to Mr. Davis and accepted. It is an interseting fact that not a single change took place in Mr. Pierce's Cabinet during the four years of his Administration. Among the services rendered by Mr. Davis in the War Office the following partieularly deserve to be recalled: "He revised the system of tactics, and sent an accomplished soldier, afterward Gen. Hardee of the Confederate service, to Paris, that he might study the best mode of doing so. He lent his powerful aid to the perfecting of a signal corps; fixed four years as the time for the frontier service of officers, thus making rotation the rule and leaving them independent of official favor at headquarters. He sold the military recerva-tions not needed for the uses of the United States, and thus rendered great service to the States in which they were altuated, besides turning much money into the Federal Treasury." We should add that Mr. Davis, foresecing frequent interruptions by ice and snow to railway trains running to the Pacific coast on the contemplated northern route, sketched out and had surveyed a southern route very nearly coincident with that subsequently adopted. Finally, he gave such valuable suggestions to the workmen at Colt's Armory that they made him a pistol, on the silver breech of which they engraved the words. " To a brother

Mrs. Davis devotes a delightful chapter to the social relations of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet. We reproduce some of her recollections of people interesting in themselves or by reason of their public careers. She notes, for instance, that "Mr. and Mrs. Charles King of Columbia College spent a winter in Washington, and Mrs. King remains an ideal old lady to me, her accomplishments were so varied, and her judg-ment, breeding, and temper were so perfect." Mr. Edward Everett, she tells us, " also spent a winter there, a man whom to know was to admire, for his social graces were in excess even of his oratory." For another Massachusetts statesman she had less admiration: "One of the men of mark at this time was Mr. Charles Summer. He was a handsome, unpleasing man, and an athlete whose physique proclaimed physical strength. His conversation was studied, but brilliant; his manner deferential only as a matter of social policy; consequently he never inspired the women to whom he was attentive with the pleasant consciousness of possessing his regard or esteem. He was, un-til the fracas with Mr. Brooks, fond of taiking to Southern women, and prepared himself with great care for these conversational pyrotechnics, in which, as well as I remember, there was much Greek fire, and the 'set pieces' were nu-

merous." We have followed this memoir to the point at which secession was impending. In a final notice we shall indicate the position assumed by Mr. Davis in the closing years of Buchanan's Administration, and review briefly the cul-mination of his political career in the post of

President of the Confederate States.
M. W. H.

The Work of a Great Cartographer,

A traveller in the Alps said recently that he could find on a certain German map every important feature of the intricate topography of the great pleasure ground of Europe. He referred to a comparatively small map so crowded with detail that it can best be read with the aid of a reading glass; but every line, bachure, bit of color and cartographic intelligence, and the student of maps has before him in this beautiful sheet a birdseye view of the Alps in all their infinite variety. The cartographer who made this famous map was Hermann Berghaus, who died on Dec. 8 last, and, with his uncle, the Dec. S last. and, with his uncle, the late Heinrich Berghaus, identified the name with the greatest advances that have been made in the art of cartography in this century. Until Berghaus was 53 years of age he never set foot among the Alps, whose map picture he had so often drawn with such truth to nature and such clearness of delineation. It is rarely the fortune of cartographers to visit foreign lands whose typographical features they depict in maps. Dr. Heinrich Kiepert is an exception, for more than once he visited Asia Minor to get material for his great map of the Asiatic possessions of Turkey. So far from being a traveller Berghaus was almost a recluse. His days and years were chiefly spent in his comfortable workroom, where he produced the maps that were remark-

when the shinks that we could still be useful. Here is not a man in he registered two would there is not a man in he registered two would be a supplemental to the still be supplemental to the supplemental to the still be supplemental to the supplem

of measurement for his man scales, a standard with which most nations were not familiar. He was however one of the first of the continental map makers to salopt the Greenwich merbilan upon school mans.

One of his greatest works was his eight-sheet map of the world on Herrator's projection, which, aprearing in 1853, has been sold by the thousands all over the world, eleven editions having been issued under his direction. With the world as the subsect of his competitors, many of whom were doubtless sale to produce as excellent mans as Berghaus when they confined themselves to smaller special fields of labor. Undoubtedly his greatest work was that which he had not quite completed at the time of his death. It was the new edition of the Berghaus Physical Atlas, first produced by his great unies in 1852. The new edition is really an entirely new work on account of the great advance in knowledge since the first edition was published. Hermann Berghaus planned this edition, chose the scientific associates who were to help him carry out the great scheme, and it is sufficient to show how crowded with work the last years of his life work, when it is said that of the seventy-live maps which the atlas is to contain fully a third of these beautiful and instructive sheets were the work of Berghaus's own hand. Specimen sheets of this atlas are shown in the geography that has been produced.

For some time before his death the cartographer was completely blind in his left eye. He had always drawn his maps with his left hand, but his courage and resources were adequate to the emergency. He changed his drawing deak to the other side, and all his later work was done with his right band. Berghaus gave to the world for forty years many of its best maps and to cartographers hundreds of itiesas, with which they have enriched their own broducts. He made a deep impression upon the art of map making and his works are a monument that will keep his memory alive as one of the great cartographers of this contury.

TOLSTOI AND THE SHAKERS.

Correspondence Between the Russian Re-former and Elder Evans.

Elser Preserick W. Evans.

DEAR PRIEND AND BROTHER: Thank you for your kind letter. It gave me great joy to know that you approve of my ideas upon Christianity. I was very much satisfied with your views upon the dif-ferent expressions of religious sentiments. suiting the age of those to whom they are directed. I received the tracts that you sent me and read them, not only with interest, but with profit, and cannot criticise them because I agree with everything that is said in them; there is only one question which I

should wish to ask you. You are (as I know) non-resistants. How do you manage to keep communal property-but, nevertheless, property? Do you acknowledge the possibility, for a Christian, to defend property from usurpators? I ask this question because I think that the principle of nonresistance is the chief trait of true Christianity and that the greatest difficulty, in our time. is to be true to it. How do you manage to do so in your community?

I received your tracts, but you say in your letter that you have sent me books; do you mean that you have sent me books and tracts, or do you call the tracts books?

I received, more than a year, the Oregon paper, the World's Advance Thought. I have several times seen your articles in it. I am very thankful to the editor for sending this paper. In every number of it I get spiritual nourishment, and, were it not for some spiritualistic tendency which is foreign to me, I should absolutely agree with all its religious views. I like this paper very much. With sincere respect and love, yours truly. LEO TOLSTOL

Toula, Tasmaya Poliana, Russia, Feb. 15.

DEAR FRIEND AND BROTHER: Your welcome letter of the 3d ult. was duly received.

There is much union of sentiment between us and more union of spirit. You are ministered unto by a Christ spirit, as Jesus was. It is not for yourself slone, but has reference to thousands of other souls. Who are ripe for the harvest sickle, and "the end of the world" is coming upon them. Russia is a mighty empire, which has produced large crops of spiritual men and women in the past, under the first appearing of Christ, in the male order.

PORMS WORTH READING.

Her Pifteen Minutes. At exactly fifteen minutes to eight His step was beard at the garden gate. And then, with heart that was light and gay, He lengthed to himself in a jubliant way. And rang the bell for the maiden trim Who'd promised to go to the play with him; And told the corvent with joyous air. To say there was fifteen minutes to spare And then for fifteen minutes he sat In the parior dim, and he held his bat. And waited and sighed for the maiden trim Who'd promised to go to the play with him, Until, as the clock overhead struck eight. He muttered "Great Scott! It is getting late;" And took a turn on the parlor floor, And waited for fifteen minutes more: And swore to himself in a dublous way And thought of those seats in the front parquet, and midnight came, and the break of day: That day and the next, and the next one, too, He sat and waited the long hours through. Then time flow on and the years sped by, And lengthening beard, for the maiden trim Whe'd promised to go to the play with him; Until one night, as with palsied hand He sat in the chair, for he couldn't stand, And drummed in an aimiose way, she came And opened the door with her withered frame. The moon's bright rays touched the silvered hair And then in tones that he strained to hear She spoke, and she said: " Are you ready, dear ?"

Horace to Maccans. From the Chicago Dally News. (Odet III., 20.) Dear noble friend: a virrie cast
Of wine solicits you ratention.
And row to the continuous continuous cast of the c

The evil planers have combined
To make the weather but and hotter:
By perbolied atteams the shepherd dreams
the many she was planers,
and may white year sylent bear,
With pairfolic arder ponder
Un what old Rome cessays at home
And what her heathen do out yender:
Meccana, no such vain alarm
Disturbs the quiet or this farm!

God in His providence obscures.
The roal beyond this vale of serrow,
And smiles at men in pity when
They seek to penstrate the morrow,
With faith that all is for the best.
Let a bear what burdens are presented,
That we shall say, ist come what may,
"We die, as we have lived, contented!
Our's is to day; God's is the rest;
He doth ordain who knoweth best!"

Dame Fortune plays me many a prank,
When she is kind, ch! how I go it!
Sti if, again, she s harsh, why, then
I am a very propar poel.
When the still be to foot a said live in clover,
Eleavise, I siese my skiff out hera.
And anchor till the storm blews over.
Compulsory wirtue is the charm
Of life upon the babine farm!

ECCENE PIELE.

To a Thrush. From the Guardian. O Mavis, carolling loud on you bare bough,
Making the orchard ring
With message of the spring,
My heart doth bless thee new.
For lot what joy thy fresh notes bring!
From winter's fresh rotte bring!
From winter's fresh rotte learnt so soon to sing

Sing on sweet bird, I pray:
Sing lowder, sweeter, higher,
Till the shy crocus bursts to hear thy lay,
And sees my garden plot on fire;
Better to sing on this drear day
Than later, when the full-voiced choir
Holds mirth and revel mid the snows of May.
Joy when needed most comes beet
And thou, brave thrush, art bless,
Like him whose dirse amid the failing leaf
Heips us to bear the chill of autumn's grief.
Westow Staffs Feb. 21, 1891. G.

The Ladles' Whist Club. The Lades' Walss Club.

From Judge.

"Is it my lead " saked the first.

"Well, of all hands, I've the worst."

Dear mei if I eally knew more two.

That the hear of the whole.

That this play seconds with role,
But it is the best I have."

Number three says mid and suave.

While above this small uproser,

Comes the chorus from all four,

" What a the brump!"

"Miss Brown, is that your ace?

Oh, say, have you seen the lace
Selling now at Bown and Dari's?

I fo got that she trumps hearts,
And the most exquisite shade—
Gracious haven's you a spade?

Is it my play? What was led?

Do you know you can set thread
unly four cents—John Smith's best; r'
Just here c'ime in all the rest,
"What's the trump?"

"This I think the leading spade.
Oh! I thought the jack was played. Oh! I thought the jack was played.
Well, that makes were peints for yes.
One for us Gid you say, Fio?
How can that De? Did you trump?
Have you heard about the bump
Lizite's boy had on his head?
Isn't that a low boy had on his head?
Isn't that a low boy had on his head?
Isn't that a low boy had on his head?
Isn't that a low boy had on his head?
Here strike in the other three,
"What's the frump?"

"How much better we all play
Then we did. Well I should say!
Unce I couldn't keep my mind
On the game, but now I find
It is as easy as can be.
Isit your deal? Let me see—
No; the cards belong to you.
I remember now that Flo
Led the king and that the nine—
Did you say the lead was mine?
"What's the trump?"

The Deserted House. From the Boston Evening Transcript. Rack from the read, up the old path, Unmindful of harvest and aftermath, with empty casement, drear and gray, The house stands, facing down the bay— and either side the stanting sate The faithful sentinel lilacs wait.

Despitanging vines with close embrace.
The porch a fluted columns trace,
and busy swallows dart and call.
From out the rein-stained, sagging wall—
and longing, watching, desolate,
The faishful sentinei illace wall.

At dusk, in the old home I see A dancing light's woird mystery. Is it a firefly's fifting given. Or some shost-candic's flickering beam? Is it for this, when the bour grows late, The faithful sentinel flience wait? MARY PIRMER BOSSON.

British Compliments to Canada.

From Punch. Oh. Canada, dear Canada, we shall not discombobulate Ourselves concerning Jonathan. 'Tis true he tried to Ourselves concerning Jonathan. "Its true he tried to gob you late (That is, if tariff diddling may be qualified as robbery), But Hull has learned the wisdom of not kicking up a bobbery.

No, Canada, we love you, dear, and shall be greatly gratified in by your March elections our relations are—say ratified.

We don't expect self-sacrifica, we do not beg for grati-But keep an interested eye, my dear, upon your attitude. Railings and ravings rantipole, we hold, are repre-hensible.
But of our kindly kinship we're affectionately sensible.
A moiner's proud to see her child learning to "run alone," you know;
But does not wish to see her "run away" from home, she'll own, you know.

Macdonald is magnificquent, perhaps a bit thresomical;
like dark demunciations at a distance sound ironical;
And when we read the rows between him and sir Richard Cartwright, dear.
We have our doubts if sither chief quite plays the
patriot part right, dear!

But then we know that party speeches are not merum medicar all,
and we can take the pleasure of magnifequence
electoral.
The tipple party spirit men will stir and whiskey-todoff,
But when they have to drink it cold its strength they
greatly modify.

Bewares the ides of March? Oh, no: All anguries we dely, my dear!
The species of disloyalty can't scare us; all my eye, so yole away, dear Canada! Our faith's in friendly freedom, dear; and croakers, Yank or Canack or home born, we shall not heed 'em. dear!

A Metrical Monn. From Fanily Poir.

Some oyster opened in th' deep shell; A prawn: Frintanier aux quesclies; (Amontiliado, true) Whitsball; (The Liebtraumich is '85'); Callies à le Bohamienne, And pommes de terre Farisiennes; (Han. cur's 187's. Can mortal painte wish for mere !); A diet pay ean Maders; (We'll fry the slobiet. Ehrmann Frensi; A silve or Champsgae ham from Spain; (Chitsau Latory is lade Homains; Finis a dainty light south-Pinis a dainty light south-Black coffee, and Courvoisier.

"Where are you going my pretty maid?"
"Out to the Zoo, kind sir," she said,
"May I go with you, my posty mail?"
"They might detain you, sir," she said.

WATERWAND GRATIEWER

Book Which Tries to Tell How Gentle men Bress and Behave In All Cases, Some years before the death of Miss Haines. New York's best known schoolmistress. a lady brought to her a Western girl, wild, uncouth, untaught, but bright, "This girl," said the lady, "must join her father in Europe in six weeks; he is very wealthy, she is wholly ignorant; she must be polished and trained. I want you to make a lady of her, Miss Haines."
The schoolmistress promised to reform the girl, and in the required time sent her abroad, a lady, quiet, elegant, acceptable in any sogirl's brother—or, porhaps, her cousin—has come East, desirous of being polish-ed and turned out a gentleman, all together. There is no Miss Haines to whom to send him; the best thing they can do is to obtain a series of rules and hints which he can study, to obtain them from the best authorities. They have done so; one of the authorities is evidently a tailor—we shall not name him the other is as evidently a distinguished light of the social world, who has strong leanings to literature—we do not allude to Mr. Wil-liam Waldorf Astor.

In parchment cover, chastely ornamented. and bearing the succinet title "Gentlemen," the work of the two collaborators has been issued from the De Vinne press, a pleasure to the eye and the touch in all that makes a volume, in size, paper, typography, something to enjoy. "Gentlemen" is one of a series, the first of which appeared nearly thirty-two years ago in "Freuch Before Breakfast," the handbook which Mr. Spriggins consulted when he put the sign "Ici on Parle Français" in his front parlor window, and prepared to receive boarders. Like that famous handbook, "Gentlemen" will prove a help to those who use it: it will prove a joy to those who know it all beforehand, it cannot but help the ignorant who read it in a state of receptivity. Unlike too many books, of "Gentlemen" it may be said with truth, that it can do no harm; the non-believer in its maxims will not follow them, the believer cannot but be improved by accepting

them as a guide.
"Simplex Munditiis"—simple in neatness—is the motto of our authors; for convenience. which in this case jumps with truth, we shall designate the tailor-author as "Simplex." and the gentleman-author as "Munditlia"

Gentlemen" is divided into two parts. "Dress for Gentlemen" and "Essential Cus-toms for Gentlemen." Each part has a separate table of contents and a separate introduction. Say the writers in their introductory intro-

Dress is the embodiment of taste and refinement. A man looks and is distinguished when he shows simple elegance in his dress. It is not necessary to have wealth in order to dress well. With judgment and economy one can be something of a dresser. This book is but a guide for men who desire to dress, and are perplexed by the multitude of things there are to wear, and the ever changing styles. When a thing becomes vulgarly popular, then if you wish to be, in dress as well as man-ners, a gentleman, cast it aside and seek something newer and less common. Dressing may be carried to any extent, but it is not good taste to do so. Each pe son must remember one thing—that to be distingué in dress he must dress, as regards material, richly, and as to pattern of cloth, plainly. In other words, simple elegance shows the gentleman.

The authors set limitations to their book in these well-chosen words: "The attire for all athletic games, sports, amusements, for the clergy, and gentlemen in the army and navy. it is not within the province of this work to treat of. In fact, we treat of only that which is worn by a gentleman at home or abroad, in summer or winter, when mingling in society." Having thus set forth their design, the authors proceed to examine " a gentleman " from head to foot, and describe what he wears and when and how he wears it.

The black felt Derby is the thing to wear with a "walking or sack body coat," and it never should be worn with the frock body coat, cutaway body coat, Cowes body coat, or dress body coat." [By "body coat." "Simplex." means simply coat. The use of this expression is one of our reasons for considering "Simplex" a tailor, "Body coat" is distinctively a tailor's word.] Gentlemen do not wear pearl, gray, drab, slate, or cigar-brown Derbys, and they have their black Derbys made to order. They have their gloves made to order: and, they "never wear a glove after it becomes soiled; it is as bad as having dirty hands."

The Body.-The body coat: This is a black sack body coat, either double or single breasted. At present they are made with four buttons very wide collars, and very long in the body. The waistoost: This always matches the body cost in material and pattern. Trousers: These may be ofany material and pattern. See that your trousthe most difficult to fit and the ugliest part-if ill fittingof the attire for men; therefore give it the most atten-tion. In order to have them cut correctly, you must rely on the fashion plate and its accompanying direc-

tions.

There is also the cutaway suit for morning wear. This is worn mostly by elderly and heavily built men It consists of a cutaway body coat, four buttons, waist Never wear trousers and waistcoat of one pattern and body coat another; it is exceeding bad taste.

However one may quarrel with our authors' English, no one can compat their rules; but their next statement is open to objection: "A Morning Promenade Dress.-This consists of frock body coat, waistcoat, and trousers: these three pieces are always cut from the same material and pattern. Only light shades of cloths are used. Never have this promenade dress in black." One sees such a "promenade dress" on the stage, it is true, but how often off the

In the afternoon the black silk top hat is worn-" the only proper hat for afternoon dress in summer or winter."

The Body. - The proper body coat is the black outaway. This should be of light weight, as it is a dress body coat. The waistcoat should be cut low;in front, that the large puff scarf may be well exposed. Four buttons. Never wear trousers of the same material as the body coat or walatcoat, as it is not afternoon dress. If pockets are placed in trousers they are apt to be used; this spoils the set of the cloth around the hips. Therefore leave them out if possible. As a rule, the bottoms of trousers should be turned up—about two inches—while walking in the street. Of course on a clear day this is

All ties should be tied by the wearer; and pins should never be put in four-in-nand ties. In their chapter on "Miscellanies" our authors make some rather startling assertions. For instance:

"Funerals.—If in " " evening evening dress. Of course, all the attire is black in this case, the only reason for black being the demand of superstitious custom." We venture to assert that isw gentiemen would go to an evening funeral, either in a church or in a private house, in evening dress.

"Calls New ! ear's.—It is not proper now to make calls on New Year's Day. That is the only time that evening dress was ever worn before 6 P. M. It was worn nearly all day then." Our authors are right and wrong here; evening dress, indeed, was worn by some men when New Year's calls were in tashion; but they were the men on whose account fushionable New York decided to give up the two century old ouslom of making and receiving calls on New Year's Day; and conscientious moulders of that young Westerner's manners ought not to permit themselves the privilege of historical mistakes or misstatements.

"Church Wear.—On Bunday, afternoon dress is worn at morning, afternoon, or evening service. On the other days of the week, morning wear, or afternoon dress, or evening dress, according to the time of service, may be worn." Yes, at a church wedding; but evening dress according to the time of service, may be worn." Yes, at a church wedding; but evening dress according to the time of service, may be worn. "Yes, at a church wedding; but evening dress at a vesper service would be out of place.

"Jeneiry.—The jewelry for gentlemen: Gold hunting-case watches. Gold fob chains and silk fobs. It is not fashionably necessary to wear rings. The buttons used in the shirt bosoms are of gold, set with precious stones. Dlamonds are the most elegant." That wild West-youth should be instructed more carefully; let them strike out "fobs" and insert "inconspicuous watch guards." This wild wear a pink frock body coat. They allow gentlemen to carry fans, and to "wear

seeming dress or on atternoon dress with a frock body coat. They allow gentiemen to active fans, and to "wear trousers crease." Of the monocle they say: "This is worn any time of day, When worn it is placed in the right sye."

This comuletes the dress necessary for a gentleman of fishion, in society or out. He is not asked to follow implicitly the rules as laid down here, but rather follow his own taste and idoes in the making and wearing of germent of the correct in all its details, and a believed to be correct in all its details, and a believed to be correct in all its details, and a believed by the end doesn't crown the work yet; the second part is still to come, so that this epitagraph is ahead of time. This part is entitled "Essential Customs for Gentlemen," and to this "Simplex." the tailor collaborator, has contributed practically nothing; his work on "Gentlemen" ended with his triumphant Latin quotation, and "Munditils," the social leader, with the reputation of a litteratur, handles the subject slove. He begins with another introduction, wherein he divides his management of the author that the subject slove is the subject slove the fact of many customary actions of mankind, discussing them oracularly, but with clearness. For example:

"Beet of management of the author that the subject slove is the lady." This, of course, is seen that the subject slove is the lady is a bearded with the subject slove is the lady. The course is seen that the subject slove is the lady is a bearded with the subject slove is the lady is a second management of the course is seen the lady in going up stairs, and follows her want and a subject simply to a subject sub

"The body coat should never be removed in the presence of ladies, no matter how ready they may be to approve of the act, unless it is their express and unablemous desire, in which case the better policy, in choosing between the alternative of positive rudeiness and a fall of dignity, is to take the course requested.

"An overcoat should never he worn in a private house unless the temperature is such as makes the act compulsors in order to preserve the bealth, and then only on receiving approval from the majority of these ladies (only) who may be present."

Thus, it monitors as a variance and the contract of the con

is a continuous protection of the protection of the control of the

trust our authors. First a greatocal, with or will consider the process of the second to even the second to even the second the second to even the

Your position should always be as digmifed as see-sible; if sitting, the body should be held upright and the arms gracefully placed and not twisted or hunc very the back of the chair. When standing, your position must be straight, shoulders back and head well up The legs to be close together or one slightly advanced is a position of rest. The arms can be carried either po-jocking hands behind the back, or in front, or they can be folded upon the chest; either way can be made te appear graceful. Never put the hands in the pockets.

The moral in these rules is of better quality than the English.

Smoking should be confined entirely to a studia, smoking room drawing room, or library, when lodder are, or intend to be, in the vicinity lease. Dristing to excess is not the habit of a gentleman. Chewing to bacco or other stuff manufactured for the seme purpose abould never be indulged in by a gentleman, no matter where be is.

pees should never be induiged in by a gentleman, so matter where he is.

On the subject of "Conversation" Munditilis delivers himself of some excellent rules. "Never use agressm in direct conversation, as it is but a velled form of insult. Do not use decit, especially in conversing with a lady; also, avoid prevarication, as such is bad policy. Do not boast: it is an absurd habit to fall into."

The views of the author on the subject of grammar, in the second section of Conversation, are interesting as showing his opinion of his own production. "Your grammar should be of the best, and your words selected with great care. Large words should be used very seldom, unless the topic of conversation calls for them." To this might be added the injunction: Use English; do not use foreign expressions unless you have to do so. French idioms and expressions do not imply familierity with France: you may have acquired them in South Fifth avenue.

In society see should salways be prepared for in-

In society one should salways be prepared for im

Remember that you are a gentlemas, and success will be yours if the lady possesses any love or affection in her heart for you. It is best not to force your sest upon a woman, for such engagements often cause. " unhappiness to toth. It is far better to undergo the pain of a refusal for the time being, and endeavor to gain her affection afterward is view of another and more successful trial. Never propose in any way but in person. Letters are very poor mediums of the affection.

Always plead your cause with eyes and speech calling and happiness. Even with the experiment of the standard course of action, via . When the lady replies altimatively, immediately cleap her in your arms. let the embrace be genite, simply to signify and give strength and proof of your affectionate expressions prior to the acceptance.

Always stand when proposing, as it lends dignity to the occasion and allows of mere freedom in expressions the feelings.

the feelings.

A little bit Mormonish, this "always stand when proposing."

Do not propose in an uncertain manner, bashfully, or yet too boldly. Be serious desirous, and speak to the point contess all your feelings state everything correctly and truly, and in as telling sanguage as you can possibly command. Do not laugh or smite, or cause it to appear an amusing matter. A gentleman never makes free with the lady at the time of the acceptance beyond the conditions stated herein.